

Now is the time to paint
and screen your house
to keep out the flies. -

We have on hand a
complete line of Screen
Doors and Windows,
and a full assortment
of Paints. - - -

Brighten your home by
using a little "Sun-
shine." - - -

Tetley-Klein Lumber Co.

FORMALIN NOW FOR TREATING SEED WHEAT

The ravages of smut in wheat costs the farmers of Missouri hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. According to the department of farm crops of the University of Missouri, practical tests have repeatedly proved that smut may be controlled and the yield of wheat invariably increased by treating the seed. The method of treating seed for smut is simple, easy and cheap, costing only a few cents to treat enough seed for an acre. Briefly, the treatment consists in stirring a pint of formalin into 30 or 40 gallons of water, thoroughly wetting the seed wheat with the solution and then drying it so that it will run through the grain drill. Some persons prefer dipping the seed into the solution, others prefer sprinkling the solution on the seed. Whether the seed is dipped or sprinkled makes no difference, provided it is thoroughly wet with the solution.

Before wheat seeding time, the College of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Extension Service, plans to carry on a vigorous campaign for the control of smut in the next wheat crop. It will send men to conduct local demonstrations in the treatment of seed and will supply information to localities which cannot be reached by demonstrators. The work will be done mainly through farmers' organizations and the first step in the campaign must be taken by the farmers themselves. They must either obtain for themselves a supply of formalin or must see that it is carried by a local dealer so that it will be on hand when needed. A pint of formalin will make enough solution for treating 25 to 50 bushels of seed. From this the farmer and local dealers can calculate the supply needed. Formalin is now cheap, but undoubtedly the price will rise in the early fall when the demand for it in treating seed becomes general over the country. It should therefore be obtained early.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Now is the time to buy a bottle of this remedy so as to be prepared in case that any one of your family should have an attack of colic or diarrhoea during the summer months. It is worth a hundred times its cost when needed. Obtainable everywhere.

Everything—every week—\$1



**Your
Own Home**

is your castle. That's where you'll want to take your bride and make your little nest. Begin now to save a part of your earnings and it "won't seem any time" until you have funds to buy some property and take your place as a substantial citizen.

**Start a Savings Account With
Us and Draw Interest on It**

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY BANK

GOVERNMENT URGES EMERGENCY TRAINING

Officials of the United States Government have emphasized the importance of maintaining the supply of scientifically and technically trained men. Their recommendations are especially applicable to the farmer. Since the army will take a large number of the agricultural students and young men who work on farms, it is especially important that those who are not old enough to enter the army receive training that will not only enable them to fill the places which have been made vacant but will enable them to become more efficient producers.

Many of the boys under conscription age have not received the preliminary training which is necessary for them to enter a four-year college course. Many others cannot be spared from home during the nine months in the year when the course is offered. Spring, summer and fall are their busiest seasons. Any training which they receive must be obtained during the winter.

The University of Missouri, College of Agriculture has made provision for such boys. A short course is offered during November and December, January and February. This course has been especially adapted to the convenience and needs of busy farmers and their sons.

A recent summary of the wages of students who have attended this course during the last three years indicates that most of them are under the age required by the army. Of the 705 short course students, 414 or 58.7 per cent were under conscription age. Twenty-seven or 3.8 per cent were above conscription age. In view of the national conditions, it has been suggested that an even larger number of men and boys outside the conscription age limits attend the short course this year. By attending the course these men and boys can become more efficient producers and thus be more able to fill the positions of those who have been called to the colors.

P. M. Brandt, superintendent of the short courses, estimates that expenses need not be more than \$70 a term. The average last year was \$52. This includes books, board, room and fees. It did not include railroad fare and incidentals which will vary considerably with different students.

PLANT LICE ATTACK GARDENS

Many kinds of plant lice have become unusually destructive on almost all of the garden and truck crops this season. The plant lice are small, delicate winged and wingless insects which feed upon plant juices by thrusting their long beaks into the plant tissues. Contact sprays, such as kerosene emulsion, soap washes, and nicotine solutions, are recommended of plant lice by T. J. Talbot of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Stomach poisons, such as arsenate of lead, paris green, london purple, and other arsenicals are useless against these insects.

Plant lice may be easily killed with small quantities of commercial nicotine in soapy water. Nicotine is better suited for use than other sprays because it is effective and less injurious to tender plants. Where only small quantities are required, the nicotine sulphate may be used at the rate of one teaspoonful to a gallon of soapy water or about three tablespoonfuls to 8 gallons of soapy water.

Home made tobacco tea may be used instead of commercial nicotine sulphate. Steep one pound of tobacco stems, leaves or refuse in one gallon of water. The water must not be allowed to boil since the boiling would drive off the volatile nicotine and reduce the value of the solution. The tea should be diluted with an equal amount of soapy water, after which it is ready for use.

Soapy water often makes an effective spray. This may be made by dissolving one pound of fish oil soap or laundry soap in about four gallons of water.

Remember that each plant louse must actually be hit and wet by the spray material, otherwise it escapes. After the leaves of the plant have become curled by the pest, it is difficult to hit with the spray. In most cases, thorough work may be done by using an extension rod equipped with a crook or angle nozzle which allows the operator to spray the under sides of the leaves thoroughly. A good type of disc nozzle and sufficient force to produce a penetrating spray is necessary for best results.

COWS ON PASTURE MAY NEED GRAIN

Does it pay to feed grain to cows on pasture? The results obtained at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture indicate that it depends largely upon how much milk the cows give and how good the pasture is. If a cow is producing less than a pound of butter each day the necessary food can be obtained from a good pasture. If she produces more some grain can be fed profitably. This means that a Jersey cow should be able to get enough food from grass to make about 20 pounds of milk daily and a Holstein about 25 to 30.

It will pay to feed grain to all cows which give more than this amount, since high producing animals cannot gather sufficient feed in the form of grass. A cow giving a pound and a half of butter daily should receive about five pounds of grain daily, and one giving two pounds of butter should receive seven or eight pounds of grain. When not more than four or five pounds of grain are fed it may consist of corn. If more than this is needed, some bran, or a small amount of cottonseed meal should be added. These recommendations hold good only when pastures are good. In late summer it will often be necessary to feed more grain to high producing cows or to give some silage or green feeds to help out the pastures.

Cause of Dependency.

Dependency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. Obtainable everywhere. (adv)

MISSOURI CROP REPORT

Columbia, Mo., July 9, 1917.

The July crop report issued today by W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, tells of ideal harvest conditions and better yields of wheat and oats than were anticipated a month ago. The report, based upon July 1, conditions, follows:

Missouri crops, as a whole, are very promising. There is practically no complaint of damage by insect pests. Weather conditions have been favorable, although rather low temperatures prevailed during the early part of June. While there has been but little damage from drought, rain is needed in practically the entire southern half of the State as well as in various counties to the north. In a few central and southwest counties conditions are now critical. Gardens, generally, are in need of rain. There is some complaint as to scarcity of help and high wages demanded for poor services rendered.

CORN—While corn is about ten days late, it is well cultivated and of a fine color. The growth during the last few days has resembled that of "Jack's bean stalk." Correspondents report some corn laid by, while the end of June found planting still in progress in the bottoms that were overflowed. Condition of corn, for the State, is 88, as compared with 80.4 as the 10-year July 1 average. This is also the highest July condition for a decade. By sections, corn condition figures are: Northeast, 87.6; Northwest, 88; Central, 90; Southwest, 86; Southeast, 88.6. Correspondents estimate that 425,000 acres of corn, 250,000 of which were in the Northwest section, were overflooded during the June floods. Much of this land has been replanted. Apparently, the 1917 corn acreage will still be between 7 and 8 per cent greater than for 1916, or slightly more than 7,900,000 acres. Indicated acreage increases are: Northeast section, 8.6 per cent; Northwest, 2; Central, 10.7; Southwest, 2.7; Southeast, 12.6.

WHEAT—Owing to the very limited acreage, the total yield of Missouri wheat will be small, but the crop is "making a great finish." With highly favorable weather conditions, the outcome during June was wonderful. While wheat is generally thin on the ground, heads are well filled and berries plump, so that the quality is excellent. A preliminary estimate places the average yield for the State at 12 bushels, the range being from 5 to 35 bushels. By sections, estimated yields are: Northeast, 11.3; Northwest, 14.1; Central, 10.9; Southwest, 11.6; Southeast, 12.4. With the high quality of the wheat, the prospect is that these figures, if changed, will be raised rather than lowered. The original acreage for the Missouri wheat crop, as reported by the Board of Agriculture representatives, was 1,799,513 — approximately 1,800,000 acres. Of this, 14.4 per cent was abandoned because of winter killing or was lost by overflows, high water during June having taken slightly more than 50,000 acres. Deducting the total estimated loss of 260,200 acres, there remain 1,539,300 acres from which to harvest the 1917 crop. This, at 12 bushels per acre, forecasts a yield of 18,471,600 bushels, or approximately three and a half million bushels better than was indicated in the June report. On July 1, one-third of the crop had been cut and harvest conditions since that time have been ideal.

OATS—The Missouri oat crop of this year may break all records for the State. The condition is 100.6, section figures being as follows: Northeast, 101; Northwest, 99; Central, 103.5; Southwest, 106.2; Southeast, 98.9. Reports show 16 per cent of the crop harvested by July 1. Northeast, 2.5; Northwest, 0.1; Central, 12.7; Southwest, 35.8; Southeast, 23.4. Wheat and oats have ripened at particularly the same time and in a few instances the oat crop has been cut first. The preliminary estimates for oats indicates an average yield of 32 bushels, or by sections as follows: Northeast, 33; Northwest, 35.2; Central, 32.8; Southwest, 30.5; Southeast, 28.4. On 1,115,920 acres the total indicated yield is about 35,710,000 bushels, or double the average State yield for a 15-year period.

OTHER CROPS—Meadows are only fair, although there has been considerable improvement. Much old clover was winter killed and weeds are bad. Timothy has shown some outcome but many meadows are full of whittop. Alfalfa is fine, and all hay is being saved in good shape. Condition of timothy is 76; clover, 75; alfalfa, 90; cotton, 79; flax, 90; tobacco, 82; broom corn, 74; potatoes, 91; prairie hay, 85; pasture, 84; apples, 64; peaches, 22. Sorghum acreage shows an increase of 16 per cent. Cotton, grown in the Southeast section, is not making a satisfactory growth. Prairie hay, grown principally in the Southwest section, is in need of rain. Potatoes in many counties are being cut short by dry weather.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle on feed are estimated at 66 per cent as compared with one year ago; cattle on grass, 90; hogs on feed, 63; spring pigs, 81 per cent. High prices for feed have caused stock to be sold, and prospects are that late summer and fall feeding operations will be limited.

ROAD BOND ACTIVITIES

Southeast Missouri is thoroughly imbued with the good roads spirit, bond issue election campaigns having been called for the first week in August in Scott, Mississippi and New Madrid counties. The State Highway Department has been requested to render assistance in these campaigns, and in response has forwarded a compilation of suggestions and arguments used successfully by A. C. McKibbin, secretary of the State Highway Board, in St. Louis, Jefferson, Wayne and Dent counties, where road bond campaigns were conducted with success. This information and data is available for all counties contemplating the adoption of a bond issue for road and bridge purposes.

All the news—\$1.00 the year

TEST ROAD MATERIALS

The importance of testing materials which are used in the construction of public roads cannot be too strongly emphasized, and in this connection State Highway Engineer Graham offers this practical advice:

"Investigate your paving material; is it accessible or not; is it suitable for hard surfacing; will it be economical, or should better material be brought from distant points? Is the rock ledge you have in mind a good ledge to open up, or is it merely an outcropping that will play out? See whether the dirt on top of the ledge is deep enough to run the quarry cost above that of a more distant ledge. Are your gravel beds thick enough to be worth considering? Is the quality right, or would you advise against using it?"

The taxpayers will soon learn that it is just as good business for the county, township or district to require good materials for road construction as it is for individuals to demand "wearing qualities" in purchases made for personal use.

Just when England admits that the loss of shipping due to submarines is greater, Germany admits it is smaller. Why not an official scorer?

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